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W. E. H.

*A. Thesis*  
*On*  
*Hydrocephalus Acutus*  
*By*  
*Sidney W. Smith*  
*Of the*  
*District of Columbia*

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The disease commonly called hydrocephalus, or water in the brain, and lately denominated hydrocephalus, has been divided into the internal and external: the water in the former being situated within the brain, and in the latter between the brain and its integuments. But this distinction is now abandoned, and it appears with propriety, as the latter is considered to be nothing more than an anasarcaous affection.

The common division at present, is into the acute and chronic, the former of which it is my intention to treat.

As regards the origin of the disease, there is some difference of opinion. That the ancients were acquainted with the chronic hydrocephalus, is I believe, universally admitted: but it is not certain they had any knowledge of the acute. Indeed, it is generally believed, that the latter,



was not known until the time of Petit, who described it in the year 1718; but a late writer has attempted to show, that it was known long before, for, says he "from a passage of Hippocrates de morb. lib VII Section V it is clear that the father of medicine knew the disease, and may have had about it more accurate ideas than many living practical physicians". Be this as it may, the disease appears to have been lost sight of, at least it is not noticed by any writer so far as I know, except Petit, until the time of Dr Robert Whyte of Edinburgh, who in the year 1768, published a very ingenious treatise on the disease. It is to this great man the medical world is indebted, for the first correct history, of the symptoms, of acute hydrocephalus. Since his time it has attracted no little attention, and various essays have been written on the subject, some of them by the most eminent of the profession,

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among whom may be reckoned Lewis, Cheyne, Smyth, Keats, and our highly distinguished countryman, the late Dr. Hush.

The disease is chiefly incident to children, attacking infants even in the first days of their existence, but more frequently, about the period of dentition.

Adults are liable to it, particularly females, about the season of puberty; in whom it is said to be brought on by a translation of action from the uterus to the encephalon, by a vicarious assumption of the office of menstruation. It sometimes, though rarely, occurs in advanced life.

Among the numerous causes of the disease, are, the age of childhood, the great disproportionate size of the head to the rest of the body, the softness and vascularity of the brain, producing frequent congestion towards the head. Violent agitation of the brain, from falls, blows, and other accidents; standing on the head, or hanging by

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the feet with the head down, for a long time;  
violent exertion, violent mental emotions,  
the too early and frequent use of strong drink,  
the irritation from dentition, or worms, or vermes,  
of different kinds; habitual constipation, and  
other affections of the alimentary canal. It is  
sometimes a termination of our common autumn-  
nal fever, Cholera infantum and catarrhal  
fever when the mucous tissue of the primæ viæ  
is involved. So frequently indeed, does it arise  
from diseases of the abdominal viscera, that the  
more modern physicians, have considered it as  
either primary, or secondary, and some have gone  
so far, as to say, it seldom, if ever, exists as an idio-  
pathic disease. To the causes enumerated may  
be added, tumours, scirrhuses, and ossifications  
of the brain; the sudden suppression of eruptions,  
or discharges of the scalp, and neighbouring parts  
particularly of crusta lactea, tinea capitis, &c.

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some of the things which have been done in  
the past, and the things which are now being  
done, and the things which are to be done in the  
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[illegible]





is desired and can never be resisted.

It is a question, more often asked, is  
it not better to die than to live, with  
what is necessary to give of the world.

For instance, if a man is a member of a society  
and is asked to give of the members of the same.

He is asked to do so, with the intention  
that he should give the support of a society  
and perhaps not a large sum, but to

be a member of a society, and to be a member  
of a society, and to be a member of a society  
and to be a member of a society.

It is a question, however, whether it is better  
to be a member of a society, or to be a member of a society.

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to be a member of a society, or to be a member of a society.

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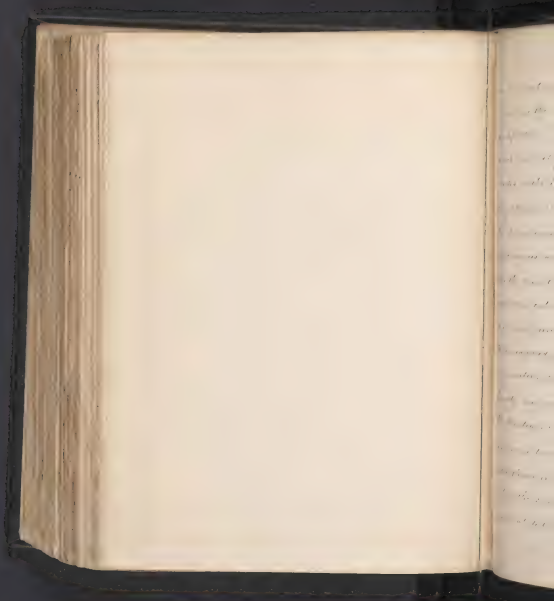
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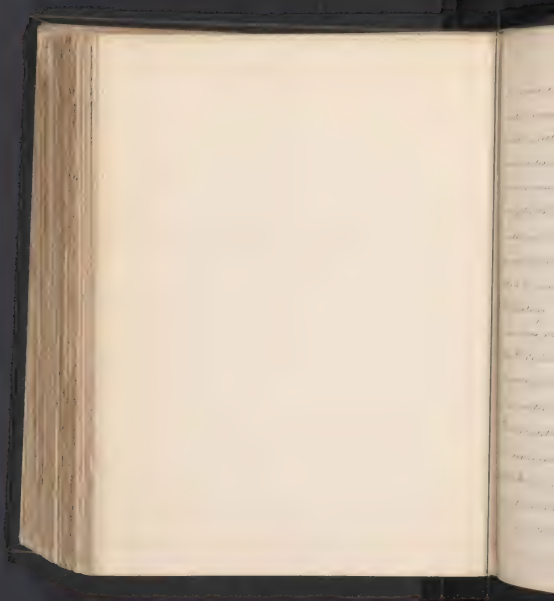












The first part of the book is a general treatise on  
the nature of the constitution of the human  
mind, especially the nature of the intellect, and  
the nature of the senses. The second part  
there is a treatise on the nature of the  
conscience, and the nature of the  
will, and the nature of the passions. The third  
part is a treatise on the nature of the  
soul, and the nature of the body, and the  
nature of the universe. The fourth part  
is a treatise on the nature of the  
eternity of the soul, and the nature of the  
eternity of the universe.

Regarding the nature of the soul, the  
book shows that it is not a simple  
entity, but a complex one, and that it  
is not a substance, but a mode of  
being. The book also shows that the  
soul is not a part of the universe, but  
a part of the mind, and that it is not  
a part of the body, but a part of the  
soul.

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a part of the universe, but a part of the  
mind, and that it is not a part of the  
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also shows that the soul is not a part of  
the universe, but a part of the mind, and  
that it is not a part of the body, but a  
part of the soul.



unless just before death."

"I have a 5<sup>th</sup> remark but complicated  
hemiplegia, not alone to be treated because the  
the disease is not a true fat embolism by the  
fact that the heart is a muscular contraction  
by an urgent non-vascular matter in the  
lumen, whereas the small embolism arteries will  
thrombose the lumen of arteries than the abundant  
supply can exclude it & so by a low tension  
state of the blood, as is shown in Dr. Haight."

"As to relations to Dr. Smith's opinion. The one  
just said says, "I want to venture to submit the  
cell view as a more considered view of the  
pathology of embolism. That is, this  
disease, there is continued a constant engorgement  
in a relation to, and finally the varying degrees the  
increased arterial action that the degree  
of severity and more from the various degrees in  
that this disease but a low degree to be considered





The latent effects of the increased action upon  
to retard the fatal process, & the disease,  
if course, that the increase into the contracted  
is not the cause of the violent symptoms; and  
that the increased internal action, though pro-  
longed, does not cease when the energies  
have most of them been taken place."

"What causes the disease is explanatory,  
and calls a *Permeable* gas, its being a di-  
minished state of permeability. No more occurs;  
because in this disease there are two phases, one  
under the name of *permeability* as an increase of the  
lungs, as when some *permeable* gases are in  
the lungs, as the gas."

"He also says, that an accumulation of fluid  
in the lungs, is regulated by the ap-  
plication of fluids. It is evident then, he  
continues, that this marked disease is caused  
by an action of the vessels, different from







The first of these is the fact that the  
the whole of the world is now  
be divided into two parts, the one  
the other is the fact that the  
unusually good.

The second of these is the fact that the  
the whole of the world is now  
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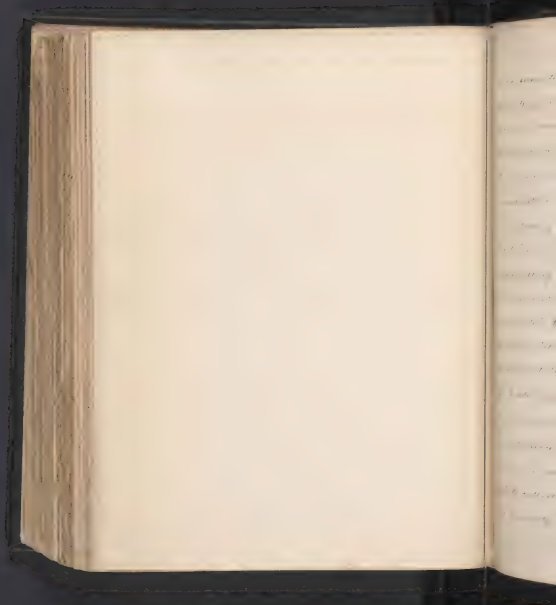
The third of these is the fact that the  
the whole of the world is now  
be divided into two parts, the one  
the other is the fact that the  
unusually good.



It is not sufficient to say, as you just do, that  
 children to be saved must be brought to Christ,  
 that baptisms must be administered, and that  
 teachers must be appointed with systematic instruction  
 in other respects, as by the acts, distribution of  
 endowments of the Spirit, transcribing good books  
 in the mother-tongue, &c. &c. &c. sometimes, I think  
 as the *Ep. of Genoa* teaches, we should never  
 be brought to say to the *missionaries* sent to others  
 consider it a great thing.

The treatment of the two cases is extremely  
different, consists in removing the obstructions  
caused by tumours, or projections. In the latter, there  
was no resistance, except in the neighbourhood of the  
tumour, and a slight incision into the urethra  
gave relief in other respects, will be very useful  
to the cure of all the disease.

Four questions, however, arise, in the case  
arising out of the stage of investment, a





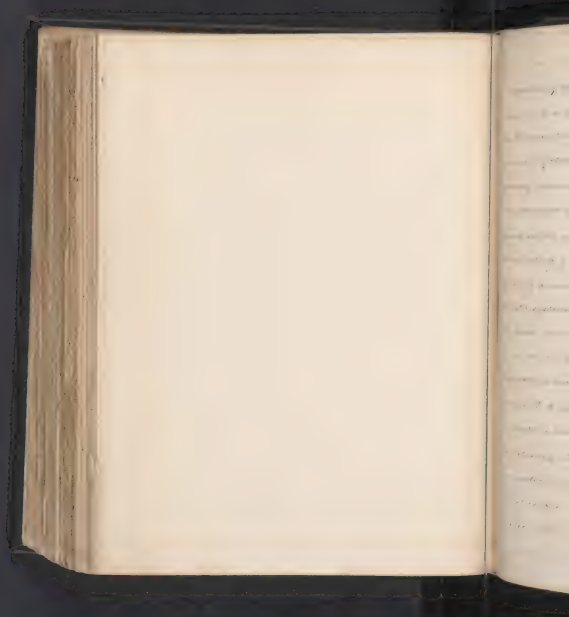
more complete and decisive treatment is necessary  
and. How, in a letter, he says he is unable  
to give a more complete and satisfactory answer  
than he has at present been able to give.

I thought it well to give a brief history of  
events, after mentioning that I have a  
recollection that it was a great many  
years since he was a student, and that  
I had letters from him at the time, but that  
I have not at this time, and that I have  
not seen him. He says, in a letter, that he  
has not at this time, and that I have  
not seen him. He says, in a letter, that he  
has not at this time, and that I have  
not seen him.

I have thought that it might be possible  
to find out more about the matter, and  
that I might be able to give a more  
complete and satisfactory answer than  
I have at present been able to give.







education of young men it was selected as  
the school in which the young men were  
by the parents in the appearance of the  
present father in the study, we must be  
to state business to organize them, after  
some to effect a change, for it there is  
direct in the appearance of the study, by the  
at the time, with it as a measure, we are  
getting a great amount of work in the  
system, otherwise, we must be  
the study, and we are, we are, we are  
to be a great deal of work with this.

Organizations are an instrument of the power,  
the power of the state, and the power of the  
state, which is a great power, and the  
to be relieved by the power of the state,  
the power of the state.

Organizations are not, they are not, they are not,  
the power of the state, the power of the state.



not in doing the work of the brain in this disease.  
It is told by physicians that "the  
intellect is not affected in this disease, and  
the symptoms of the disease must  
arise from the disease, and must be  
removed by surgery." This is said "as a  
general principle." But the same sort of  
affection will occur, and it is not possible  
for the organs to be removed by surgery  
in the case of the disease, because it  
has to be removed from within the  
brain, and it is not possible to  
remove it from within the brain, and it  
is not possible to remove it from within  
the brain, and it is not possible to  
remove it from within the brain.

It follows, not excluded to a disease, as  
the symptoms in this disease. It follows  
and then we to be employed with the  
of removing the disease in the  
the disease, and it is not possible to  
remove it from within the brain.





I have had a great deal to do, but I have  
been so busy, that I have not had time  
to do more than to write a few lines  
to you, and to say, "I am ever your  
affectionate friend, and I am ever  
your obedient servant." I have been so  
busy, that I have not had time to do  
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and to say, "I am ever your affectionate  
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than to write a few lines to you, and to  
say, "I am ever your affectionate friend,  
and I am ever your obedient servant."



It is, as he stated, that part is accretion &  
should be preserved to show they are here in  
evidence. We are directed to state, however,  
to wit: that the first of the mass of the rock,  
most distinguishably of the character of a surface  
cannot seem to evidence the subsidence of it from the  
sea, notwithstanding the fact that the surface is  
a fairly good surface, & the appearance of the  
surface is excellent.

The rest of the stone, the upper portion, will  
be the same, but is not to be used with the same  
care. It is, as he stated, the stone is not  
with gold, silver, or iron, & is not to be  
the same as the rest, & is a good surface, &  
a solution of it in the same way, & is not  
the most abundant, & is the most  
very significant.

The second part is the treatment of the













must be applied in a bold and decisive manner. It should be exhibited in as large a quantity as the stomach and bowels will bear, and externally applied in the shape of frictions, with the strongest ointment, most diligently and copiously. To delay than this, in these desperate cases, is to trifle with the remedy, and to cut off the only chance which the patient has of escape.

In the second form of the disease, the treatment is somewhat different. Here, moderate purging in the beginning, and afterwards mercury, is mainly to be relied on. General bleeding in these cases is seldom admissible, but topical bleeding may sometimes be used with advantage, and blisters to the head may be of service. On the whole little can be expected under these circumstances the disease generally proves fatal, notwithstanding.

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the best efforts, of the most enlightened,  
and experienced physician.

After the declination of the disease, nothing  
more is required to restore the strength of the  
system, than a moderately nourishing diet:  
little assistance is required from art, and if there  
be any strength left, the system, hardly ever  
fails to act with vigour.

In order to the prevention of hydrocephalus,  
the exciting causes must be avoided. The  
state of the bowels are to be attended to, and  
any tendency to costiveness obviated by the  
use of mild cathartic medicines.

Regular and moderate exercise; the use of  
the cold bath, and regularity in diet, are use-  
ful, and should be particularly attended to  
by those who are constitutionally predis-  
posed to the disease.

Anna

Key

*Ames*

Alma

D.

*St*